

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

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Communications.

For the National Recorder.

BRIEF REVIEW.

(Continued.)

"An Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain respecting the United States of America." By ROBERT WALSH, jr.

In forming an estimate of the merits of this work, we may consider it as exhibiting the *evidence* in this case of appeal, with the *pleadings* of the appellant's counsel thereon. The evidence is clear and concise, drawn from the most respectable and best informed witnesses, and so pointedly applied in the pleadings, that we doubt not the tribunal to which this appeal is made, the virtuous and enlightened of all nations, will reverse the judgments of Great Britain. Indeed we shall be much disappointed in our opinions of the character of many of those who originally passed judgment, not excluding the editors of the *Edinburgh Review*, if they do not, on a careful examination of this work, acknowledge their error, and join in the decree of reversal.

The difficulty of obtaining a correct view of a nation like this, scattered over a vast extent of territory, and possessing the various features of its derivation, by transient travellers, unaccustomed to a similar state of society, and in most cases blinded by strong prejudices, may be some excuse for the erroneous pictures which they have given. But it cannot palliate the illiberal and unchristian epithets, and the wanton abuses, which have been lavished by many British writers and travellers, on a nation derived in a great measure and at no very distant period from the same stock with themselves, professing in general

the same religious principles, and revering the same great political axioms. The author of the work before us has not, however, imitated that conduct which he was obliged to expose, by returning on the parent those abuses which she had lavished on her children; and we cannot sufficiently admire and approve of the calmness and discretion with which, under all these aggravating circumstances, he has treated this subject. For although he has been obliged to make "inroads into the quarters of the restless enemy," he appears to have pursued with no unjustifiable weapons.

As our business is not that of professed reviewers, we shall not pursue the usual course of British critics, by exhibiting at large our own view of the subject, accompanied perhaps with some quaint remarks on the style and manner of the author, and may be, even on the *printing*, if it happens to have been done in America—we merely wish to give as brief an outline of this interesting work, as is consistent with the object of claiming for it the attention of the American reader; and that no interested views may be attributed, we disclaim any connexion with the author, the printer, or the publishers.

After making some apology in the preface for the "diffusion and roughness" of the diction, by suggesting that the work may be liable to this reproach, from its having been hastily composed, the author observes: "It is not a model of style or epitome that is wanting on such an occasion as the British writers have created for the exertion of our faculties of literary defence, whatever these may be; but an aggregation of facts pointedly told, and the production in detail of whatever tends to rectify perverse, or propagate just opinions." Though we must allow that in diction,

this work does not appear to us to possess equal merit with some former productions from the same pen; and regret that any opening, however small, should be left for the attacks of fastidious British critics on one so capable of preventing it; yet we are willing to admit the apology of the author, on a conviction that his work possesses in an eminent degree the merits which he claims for it, of "clearness and significancy," and which ought peculiarly to belong to such an undertaking. It is, in short, a work of *substance*, and if it do not possess the *superior finish* of some of those literary productions which we import in "bales and hogsheads," from the shops of "sense, science and genius" in Great Britain, it is at least clear of the *flimsy texture* of most of those productions, and better adapted for the use of strong minds, either in America or Europe.

The first section is devoted to an elucidation of the "political and mercantile jealousy of Great Britain." In relation to this subject the author observes:

"Great Britain continued to throw out sarcasms and reproaches against her North American kinsmen, after the continent of Europe had adopted the opposite style, and had even passed into an enthusiastic admiration. We may pardon vapouring, and invective, and affected derision, at the juncture when her authority was directly questioned, and her colossal power braved by the thirteen pigmy communities of *provincials*; and some allowance is to be made for the play of passions strongly excited, during and immediately after the struggle, by which she lost so valuable a portion of her empire: but the same course has been pursued without any abatement of virulence or exception of topics, towards these *independent United States*; it has not been abandoned after a second war, and after a development of character, resources, and destinies, which would seem sufficient to silence malice and subdue the most sturdy prejudice. When the "plantations" had grown into colonies, England still thought and spoke of them as the plantations: since the colonies have transformed themselves into an independent and powerful nation, it is the *colonies*, with an imagery to which increased jealousy and despite have added new and more hideous chimeras, that are yet seen in the English speculum."

The evidence in support of these general assertions is much stronger than we had supposed to exist, and evinces great industry in research. Though we are not surprised to find existing at this

day, a political and mercantile jealousy on the part of Great Britain towards the United States of America, we must confess we were not prepared for the discovery of such clear evidence of its early and continued existence towards the Anglo-American colonies. The grounds of its origin are thus elucidated from historical records:

"The fisheries, shipping, and foreign West India trade of the colonies had scarcely become perceptible, before the British merchants and West India planters caught and sounded the alarm. As soon as the colonists, in the progress of wealth and population, undertook to manufacture, for their own consumption, a few articles of the first necessity, such as hats, paper, &c. a clamour was raised by the manufacturers in England, and the power of the British government was exerted to remove the cause of the complaint. The Discourse on Trade, of Sir Josiah Child, a work published in 1670, but written in 1665, and long considered as of the highest authority, expresses, in the passages which I am about to quote, the prevailing opinions of the day. 'Certainly it is the interest of England to discountenance and abate the number of planters at Newfoundland, for if they should increase, it would in a few years happen to us, in relation to that country, as it has to the fishery at New England, which many years since was managed by English ships from the western ports; but as plantations there increased, it fell to the sole employment of people settled there, and nothing of that trade left the *poor old Englishmen*, but the liberty of carrying now and then, by courtesy or purchase, a ship load of fish to Bilboa, when their own New England shipping are better employed, or not at leisure to do it.'"

And again:—

"The report made in 1731, at the command of the British parliament, by the Board of Trade and Plantations, concerning the 'trades carried on, and manufactures set up, in the colonies,' betrays much disquietude, and recommends that, 'some expedient be fallen upon to direct the thoughts of the colonists from undertakings of this kind; so much the rather, because these manufactures in process of time, may be carried on in a greater degree, unless an early stop be put to their progress.' The report carefully notes that in New England 'by a paper mill set up three years ago, they make to the value of 200*l. sg. yearly*.' The measures adopted by the parliament in 1732 and 1733, were symptomatic of the morbid sensibility common to all classes of politicians as well as traders. By the act 'for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his majesty's sugar colonies in America,' the interests of New England were sacrificed to those of the sugar planters."

The following extracts will be found worthy of attention, as they evince the effects of that jealousy in preventing emigrations to the colonies, which is extended to the present day with respect to these states, and to which we are perhaps in a great measure to attribute the prevailing disposition with a numerous class of writers in Great Britain, to depreciate the advantages which this country presents to emigrants.

"Emigration to the colonies proved, from the outset, a subject of alarm for the mother country. Her apprehension from it was twofold; of her own depopulation, and the translation and decline of her manufactures.

"The barbarism of our ancestors," says the author of the *European Settlements in America*, 'could not comprehend how a nation could grow more populous by sending out a part of its people. We have lived to see this paradox made out by experience, but we have not sufficiently profited of this experience; since we begin, (in 1757,) some of us at least, to think there is a danger of dispeopling ourselves, by encouraging new colonies, or increasing the old.'

"Precautions were taken against too great an efflux from the kingdom to America, even in the time of James I. and were renewed on several occasions in that of his successor. The circumstance is noticed by Hume (chap. 52.) in the following terms: 'The Puritans, restrained in England, shipped themselves off for America, and laid there the foundations of a government, which possessed all the liberty, both civil and religious, of which they found themselves deprived in their native country. But their enemies, unwilling that they should any where enjoy ease and contentment, and dreading, perhaps, the dangerous consequences of so disaffected a colony, prevailed with the king to issue a proclamation, debarring these devotees access even into those inhospitable deserts.'

"In 1637, a proclamation was issued by Charles I. 'to restrain the disorderly transporting of his majesty's subjects to the colonies without leave;' and in 1638, another, 'commanding owners and masters of vessels, that they do not fit out any with passengers and provisions to New England, without license from the Commissioners of Plantations.' One incident of the operation of this interdict has attracted the notice of all the historians, and is thus strikingly told by Robertson:—

"The number of the emigrants to America drew the attention of government, and appeared so formidable, that a proclamation was issued, prohibiting masters of ships from carrying passengers to New England, without special permission. On many occasions this injunction was eluded or disregarded. Fatally for the king, it operated with full effect in one instance. Sir Arthur Haslerig, John

Hampden, Oliver Cromwell, and some other persons, whose principles and views coincided with theirs, impatient to enjoy those civil and religious liberties, which they struggled in vain to obtain in Great Britain, hired some ships to carry them and their attendants to New England. By order of council an embargo was laid on these when on the point of sailing; and Charles, far from suspecting that the future revolutions in his kingdoms were to be excited and directed by persons in such an humble sphere of life, forcibly detained the men destined to overturn his throne, and to terminate his days by a violent death.'"

Again:—

"On the recognition of our independence, the panic respecting emigration returned, in England, with double violence. Nothing short of complete depopulation, from the temptations which the seeming natural advantages, or the designing legislation, of the new republic might offer to his majesty's liege subjects, was apprehended by the privy council of the home department. Lord Sheffield set himself at work to medicate the imagination of his countrymen, by depicting this land as one of multifarious wretchedness, and in almost the last stage of atrophy. He represented emigration as the resource only of the culprit, and of those who had made themselves the objects of contempt. 'America would prove the bane of all others;' 'not above one emigrant in five, to that country, succeeded so as to settle a family;' 'the better sort of them were begging about the streets of Philadelphia; Irishmen went there to become slaves to negroes,' &c.† Expedients more effectual than this phantasmagoria, were adopted by the government, particularly in 1794, in the shape of prohibitory laws. We had a remarkable instance of its feeling in 1817, in the act of parliament of that year, by which British and foreign vessels were allowed to carry passengers from Great Britain and Ireland to the United States, in the proportion of one passenger only to every five tons, whereas the British vessels were permitted to convey them to other countries in the proportion of one for every two tons."

E. A.

Miscellany.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

There is no subject or special duty, which is of so much vital interest, and so little understood, as the *management of children*. I am confirmed in the opinion, from attentive observation, that this branch of domestic econo-

* History of America, vol. iv.

† See Observations on the Commerce of the United States, by John Lord Sheffield, 1784.—p. 190, 96.

my is very much neglected, and that children were better governed, some twenty-five years ago, than they are at present. Parents, as well as society at large; the interest of country, and the welfare of mankind, depend, in a great measure, on early impressions—on a proper impulse and direction, given to children's minds: and this cannot be neglected, without violating those great obligations which morality imposes. I am excessively fond of children when they are not rude or noisy, and can possibly have no higher gratification than in mixing in their innocent amusements and participating in their joyful gambols—I take great delight in conversing with a sensible, modest boy, and can nurse a rosy cheek'd infant for hours, if the urchin does not cry. With such feelings, I accepted an invitation, from a friend, to dinner, who had a large family of young children, and who seasoned his invitation by assurances that I should meet some gentlemen of intelligence, as well as being gratified with the sight of a promising family. These were sufficient inducements: and at the appointed hour I was there, for nothing is more rude than to keep a family waiting dinner beyond the hour of invitation. I met with a friendly welcome; and the young ones, consisting of three boys and a girl, were, severally, ordered up to shake hands with me, and be exhibited.—They each made some resistance, shuffled off a little, and came very reluctantly. I did not augur well from this specimen of breeding: a child should be instructed to approach a stranger with respectful confidence, divested, alike, of assurance or timidity. I would not judge hastily, and dinner was shortly announced. The children were almost the first seated, and there was some indecent scuffling for chairs, which required the interference of the father to stop, and which was done not without some difficulty, as mamma begged him not to create a riot. Order being restored, I began to eat my soup, but with little comfort: the young ones were again noisy and clamorous: one did not like mutton—the other vociferously demanded the ship of a turkey—a third called for beer, with an air of authority, and papa whispered the fourth to ask me to drink a glass of wine with him, an honour which I would have declined, but was fearful of hurting the feelings of the father, who was thus ruining his child, by teaching him maxims of high life, and customs of mature age, while yet an infant. We got through the dinner after some wrangling: a few tears, expostulations from the father, and opposition from the mother. The desert was introduced: and the young ones made a dash at the finest of the fruit—helped themselves plentifully—and, while two were fighting for a peach, they knocked over a butter boat with sauce for the pudding, which they safely lodged partly in mamma's lap, and partly on my black small clothes. I was very near losing my temper on the occasion; it fretted me to see children so much neglected. However, while the urchins were busily engaged in destroy-

ing whatever they fancied, I was conversing, with a gentleman who sat opposite to me, on the subject of manufactures, and the means of decreasing pauperism and giving employment to our poor; but this deeply interesting topic was interrupted by the nurse entering, with an infant in her arms, and a boy of two years old, leading by the hand. A new scene of uproar commenced: the children seized the baby—the baby squalled for fruit—the young one grasped at every thing in his way—a perfect riot ensued—and it was with great difficulty that the room was cleared, after bribing each of them with something eatable. I took my departure with pleasure, happy in terminating this unpleasant interview.

Times are strangely altered, or rather wholesome doctrines have become unfashionable. When I was a boy, my breakfast, with seven others, consisted of milk and water, or very weak coffee, which was placed in a large earthen pan, and each of us had a tin cup, and two good slices of bread and butter: all of our meals were served up, in this manner, under the superintendence of one of the family, and we were despatched to school at the proper hour; we had a reasonable proportion of delicacies reserved for us, and at night we joined the family party, who were all pleased to see us, and that was the season for mirth and judicious hilarity: our education was not neglected—our appetites were not pampered—our minds were not ruined by extravagance—and our principles were not vitiated by bad examples. Nothing can have a better effect than adopting a system with children, and never departing from it, if the principles are sound. A very sacred and solemn duty is imposed upon parents, not only to feed and clothe their children (for that seems to be the boundary attention with many persons) but to preserve their mind and morals pure—to inculcate, by *precept* and *example*, lessons of prudence, economy and industry. This can only be effected in one way: by decision and judicious severity. Unless a child *fears* his parent, he will never obey or respect him. This severity does not consist in beating a child—but keeping him at a respectful distance; admitting him only at stated periods into his presence, and at those periods conversing rationally and affectionately with him; crushing in the bud every attempt at wit, or what is called smart sayings, the precursors only of insolence, rudeness and ill manners: but, on the contrary, imprinting, upon their waxen minds, lessons of mildness, temperance and industry.

Some will say, that by this cold and repulsive course, you teach children to hate you; but it should be remembered, that familiarity destroys respect; and where there is no respect, there is no fear—where there is no fear, there is no obedience. A child may fear his parent; but in time he will discover the good qualities of his father, account for his severity and love him; and that very severity, will induce a child to do nothing that may offend

him. Let them live hardy when young: partake of rough, but wholesome fare; abstain from luxuries: dress plainly; give them little or no money; teach them to earn it; give them a trade when they are able to work, or a suitable profession; see that their time is employed, and *compel* them, while under your care, to obey your commands, and they will turn out good citizens. It is a fact, which is undeniable, that seven-eighths of the bad characters, who disfigure the world—who are useless to themselves—of no credit or service to their families, have been thus reduced to extremities from the culpable neglect and unpardonable indifference of parents.

Nat. Adv.]

HOWARD.

AMERICAN BRIDGES.

The American papers contain some curious information with regard to the stupendous *wooden bridges* which have been constructed in various parts of North America. It is very certain, that the engineers of the United States have been for many years intimately conversant with the art of building wooden bridges, an art which, from the rapid diminution of timber, combined with the accumulation of capital and the increased command of labour, has long been superseded in Europe by the more solid structures of regular masonry. Throughout the continent of North America timber is plentiful and labour dear; both which circumstances point out the necessity of resorting to wooden bridges—insomuch, that the immense single arch, called Carthage, thrown over the Genesee river, is described as containing in the whole above 127,000 feet of timber (running and board measure); yet as having been executed by the inconceivably small average number of 22 workmen, and in the short space of only nine months. Ireland, whose disease is want of capital, took advantage about thirty years ago of the skill of a North American architect, named Cox, to carry communications, formerly thought impracticable, over some of the broadest, deepest, and most rapid estuaries in the island. The bridges of Derry, Ross, Waterford, and Wexford, were erected by that able engineer, for the fifth, or less, of the calculated price which lime and stone were to have cost the above mentioned cities. —The slender beams which support these bridges offer scarcely any resistance to the stream. They are kept in repair at a moderate expense; and they have done more for the reciprocal accommodation and prosperity of the several counties and districts which they bind together, than had been accomplished in whole centuries preceding their construction.

[*London paper.*]

GEOGRAPHY.

The following address, syllabus, and circular, exhibit the plan of a course of

lectures on the geography of the United States, proposed to be delivered in New York by Mr. William Darby, well known as the author of *Emigrant's Guide*, and other works on the western country.

We wish him much success, and think they cannot fail, if judiciously conducted, to prove both useful and agreeable.

Lectures on the Geography of the United States.

The subscriber proposes to read a course of lectures on the geography of the United States. The course will be composed of 30 lectures, semi-weekly, commencing on the 7th of October, and ending about the 1st of February. Lecture days, except the introductory lecture, on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

As I intend reading my lectures with enlarged maps, drawn and strongly marked for the purpose, a complete perspective of the natural features and territorial divisions will be displayed to the eye. The rapidity with which ideas are conveyed to the mind by such sensible representations, is known to every man of common observation, and the permanency of these impressions upon the memory, decides the superiority of the method of conveying knowledge by lectures over that of all other systems of instruction.

Accurate, and strongly defined maps, are perhaps of all instruments of instruction, those which condense most in the smallest space; but maps lose half their value if studied unconnectedly with verbal description. In all the geographical and statistical works in which I have been engaged, I have endeavoured to combine the two mutually accessory modes of description; in my lectures I will pursue the same system.

Though general upon the whole territory of the United States, the course will be more in detail upon the new states and territories, formed and forming in the west and south. A residence of most of my life in those regions must, independent of my peculiar pursuit while there, have given me considerable general and local knowledge, upon its natural features and political subdivisions.

The course will commence with a general view of the territory now comprised within the United States. This view will be taken without any reference to the territorial lines drawn or supposed; but confined to the mere physical features; as seas, lakes, mountains, rivers, diversity of soil, and mineral and vegetable productions.

The second lecture will embrace a statistical survey of the commencement and progress of the population of the United States since the first settlement of the country. The advance of population at various preceding epochs, and its present locality and comparative density, will be shown by maps expressly prepared and coloured for the purpose; and

will close with a review of the constitution of the United States.

The remaining lectures will be arranged as the different subjects present themselves; commencing with the north-east, and following the natural position of the territorial sections as far as practicable, as may be seen in the annexed syllabus.

An introductory lecture, containing a succinct explanation of my plan, together with the subjoined syllabus of the course, will be read at Messrs. Picket's school room, No. 73, Vesey street, Oct. 7, at 7 o'clock, P. M. where the attendance of gentlemen disposed to patronise the undertaking, is respectfully solicited. A judgment can then be formed how far the *coup d'essai* may deserve public favour, or promise, in the course, to remunerate individual consumption of time and expense. As the intended introductory lecture will be read with a map, it will consequently exhibit specimens of both the matter and manner in which the course will be conducted.

WILLIAM DARBY.

SYLLABUS OF THE COURSE.

1. *Discovery, and relative position*, of the United States.

2. *Natural Geography*.—Seas, rivers, mountains, capes, soil, metals, minerals, fossils, &c.

3. *Territorial divisions*.

4. *Progress of population*.—Containing a view of the locality of the population at various periods, since 1750, up to the present time.

5. *Climate and Seasons*.—This lecture will contain a view of the United States, as affected by the position of its adjacent seas, the ranges of its mountain chains, and the ordinary course of the winds.

6. *The Geography of Vegetables*.—Containing a recapitulation of our indigenous forest trees, our exotic orchard trees, field and garden plants; and what other plants could probably be introduced from foreign countries, and where their cultivation could be attempted with the greatest probability of success.

7. *A survey of roads, canals, routes by rivers, and other means of conveyance by water*.—This lecture will exhibit a perspective of existing roads; where others may, and ought to be formed; canals already completed, those in progress, their position, nature of the soil, obstructions, supply of water, their benefits to the places through which they pass, and the political consequences in connecting by water different parts, otherwise separated from each other by land; and also where, and what other canals could be made advantageously.

8. *Present state of geographical and topographical science in the United States*.—Review of works written either in Europe or the United States, upon those subjects; recapitulation of maps, charts and plans, by whom made, their respective merits, and where to be procured, if for sale.

The succeeding eighteen lectures will contain a detailed view of the different states and ter-

ritories; their seas, lakes, rivers, mountains, soil, improvements, towns, villages, schools, colleges, &c. with their civil and political history and constitutions: and will proceed in the following order:

9. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

10. Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

11. New York.

12. New Jersey.

13. Pennsylvania.

14. Maryland and Delaware.

15. Virginia.

16. Ohio.

17. Indiana and Michigan.

18. Illinois and the N. W. Territory.

19. Kentucky.

20. Tennessee.

21. North Carolina and South Carolina.

22. Georgia and Florida.

23. Mississippi and Alabama.

24. Louisiana and Arkansas.

25. Missouri.

26. Missouri and Columbian Vallies, or Basins.

The three following lectures, No. 27, 28, and 29, will be composed of a view of the domestic pursuits of the inhabitants of the U. States. Arts, sciences, manufactures, commerce, internal and external, value of human labour, &c.

Lecture No. 30, will close the course, by a brief recapitulation of the most important subjects descanted upon in the previous numbers.

CIRCULAR.

Sir—Any information transmitted to the author, upon the various objects intended to be embraced within the scope of the lectures enumerated in the prefixed syllabus, will be very thankfully received. Communications respecting the subjects of the 27th, 28th, and 29th lectures, are particularly solicited. It is the wish of the lecturer to embody as many well authenticated facts, as he can possibly collect, upon the general geography and statistics; but he is particularly anxious to gain and convey specific and precise detail, upon the internal resources of the United States.

Gentlemen owning, or who are acquainted with, and who will communicate an account of manufactories, their position, by what power moved, by water, steam, or otherwise, or indeed any circumstance attached to these establishments, will receive attention, and have such information as they may convey, embodied specifically in the lectures. A similar attention will also be paid to communications upon any other subject relevant to the object of any other lecture. An inspection of the syllabus will show that no detail upon the geography, topography, or statistics, of any of the United States, or territories, but which must be beneficial in giving full effect to such an undertaking as the intended geographical course.

An increasing desire is manifested by the

public to procure correct information respecting the new states in the west and south. Any gentleman resident in, or who has visited any of the new settlements, and who will transmit a statement of any facts he may have observed upon the geography or natural history of the country, will receive a respectful notice, and a grateful acknowledgment from the lecturer. An early attention is solicited; but if any circumstance should prevent an individual disposed to contribute towards the object in view, from effecting his intention, within the time specified in the syllabus, when such matter would, if on hand, form a part of any given lecture, it is hoped that such delay may not operate to prevent a transmission of the matter at any convenient moment, as such communications which have a tendency to fulfil the purport of the lectures, can be read to the class at any time during the course.

Editors of newspapers, and other periodical publications, who feel an interest in the advancement of the geography of the United States, and who will give this address, syllabus, and circular, insertion in their respective papers, will be entitled to, and receive the grateful acknowledgment of the lecturer.

I hope, sir, you will have the kindness to give your own assistance, and communicate the subject of this communication to any of your friends whom you may consider disposed to give aid to my pursuit.

Sir, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM DARBY.

MAP OF MEXICO.

Dr. Robinson who has long been in the service of the Mexican Patriots, in which he bears the rank of a brigadier general, and who has traversed extensively the dominions of Spanish North America, has recently published his map of Mexico, including considerable portions of the territories adjacent and belonging to the United States. It is large and splendidly executed, and it is no doubt the most correct map of that country that ever has been published. It is peculiarly interesting at the present revolutionary period in the Spanish empire. It exhibits that portion of Spanish America, in which we are most immediately interested, and shows its connexions with our own dominions. The policy of Spain, combined with the physical obstacles to a direct intercourse with Mexico, has had the effect to keep us more ignorant of this our *next neighbour*, than of any other nation or territory on the globe. Even the Chinese, the wandering hordes of Tartars,

and the people of New Holland, on the other side of the world, are not greater strangers, to the people inhabiting the valley of the Mississippi, than the Spaniards who reside in the contiguous regions of Mexico, at the distance only of a few day's journey by land from our frontier settlements. The public is much indebted to Dr. Robinson for the means of improving our knowledge of them and their country, which his map has supplied. It is not only a correct delineation of the face of that extensive country, which reaches from the Mississippi river southwest to the Pacific ocean, but it also contains a number of statistical tables, showing the population of the different districts and towns, the situation and strength of the numerous Indian nations, the number and productiveness of the mines, the amount of revenues, &c. &c. On this map also the public can see what an extensive and highly valuable country has been wantonly sacrificed by the late treaty with Spain. The proper natural as well as civil boundary between the United States and Mexico, lies at least as far west as the high grounds on this side of the Rio del Norte, including a section of country sufficient to form four or five populous states, to which our claim is relinquished by the treaty. [*K'y. Rep.*]

Extracts from Campbell's Essay on English Poetry.

"We are apt to compare such geniuses as Shakspeare to comets in the moral universe, which baffle all calculations as to the causes which accelerate or retard their appearance, or from which we can predict their return. But these phenomena of poetical inspiration are, in fact, still dependent on the laws and light of the system which they visit. Poets may be indebted to the learning and philosophy of their age, without being themselves men of erudition or philosophers. When the fine spirit of truth has gone abroad, it passes insensibly from mind to mind, independent of its direct transmissions from books; and it comes home in a more welcome shape to the poet, when caught from his social intercourse with his species, than from solitary study. Shakspeare's genius was certainly indebted to the intelligence and moral principles

which existed in his age, and to that intelligence and to those moral principles, the revival of classical literature undoubtedly contributed."

"In the reign of Elizabeth, the English mind put forth its energies in every direction, exalted by a purer religion, and enlarged by new views of truth. This was an age of loyalty, adventure, and generous emulation. The chivalrous character was softened by intellectual pursuits, while the genius of chivalry itself still lingered, as if unwilling to depart, and paid his last homage to a warlike and female reign. A degree of romantic fancy remained in the manners and superstitions of the people; and allegory might be said to parade the streets in their public pageants and festivities. Quaint and pedantic as those allegorical exhibitions might often be, they were nevertheless more expressive of erudition, ingenuity, and moral meaning, than they had been in former times. The philosophy of the highest minds still partook of a visionary character. A poetical spirit infused itself into the practical heroism of the age; and some of the worthies of that period seem less like ordinary men, than like beings called forth out of fiction, and arrayed in the brightness of her dreams. They had "High thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy."* The life of Sir Philip Sydney was poetry put into action."

The Church in South Carolina.

The following is, as nearly as we can ascertain, the number of ordained ministers in South Carolina:

German Lutheran 6, Congregational 7, Episcopal 22, Presbyterian 49, Methodist 100, Baptists 109.

The number of churches of each denomination, may be estimated with tolerable correctness, as follows:

Congregational 9, German Lutheran 18, Episcopalian 18, Presbyterian 98, Baptist 170, Methodist 300.

Seceders and Roman Catholics, are not included in the above estimate, the number of whose ministers or churches we have no means at present of ascertaining.

Of communicants in the above churches, the following is the best estimate that can be made out, and probably is not very remote from the actual fact:

German Lutheran 600, Episcopal 1200, Congregational 1500, Presbyterian 10,500, Baptist 14,000, Methodist 16,000. A considerable proportion in most of these denominations are coloured persons.

[*Southern Evan. Intel.*]

A census of the white persons in the state of South Carolina, has been recently taken, according to a law passed at the last session of the legislature. The number is reported at 231,838; which, compared with the enumeration at the census of 1810, presents an increase of 14,356 in the free white population of the state.

We understand that the Holland Company have conveyed to the people of this state, one hundred thousand, six hundred and thirty-two acres of land, situated in what is termed the Holland Purchase, toward the completion of the Great Western Canal. According to the provision of an act of the legislature of this state, passed the 15th of April, 1817, the land so ceded as a donation, may be considered as worth an half million of dollars.

[*N. Y. Columbian.*]

Slave Trade.—It appears from a statement in one of the English papers, that 60 Portuguese vessels had arrived at Rio Janeiro, between the 21st Sept. 1817, and the 21st Sept. 1818, with negroes. The whole number of slaves embarked amounted to 23,808, of which 3565 died on the passage, being more than one-eighth of the whole.

French and English Travellers.

The great difference between the French who visit London and the English who visit Paris is, that the former generally make the trip to get money, and the latter to spend it. The great nation must suppose England a land flowing with milk and honey, for they come here without money, friends, or resources of any kind, in the modest expectation of getting some provision or other immediately. One reason for this, is the facility with which a Frenchman can travel in France. If he wants, for instance, to go to Paris from one of the

* An expression used by Sir P. Sydney.

provinces, he goes to the *roulage*, that is, the wagon office, opens his portmanteau, tells the clerk he has no money, and asks the loan of what he wants to carry him to Paris, on his clothes, or any valuables he may have. They examine his things, and in general give him what he wants. The portmanteau is then forwarded, but it is not delivered to him till he repays the sum advanced.

This practice has led many of the poor fellows newly arrived into a sad scrape, as they supposed, if they could muster enough to reach London, they might avail themselves of the same resource here. The other day a very ludicrous scene happened through this money lending plan. A Frenchman, who had just arrived, being desired by a clerk at one of the diligence offices to pay something, drew out, with an air of great *sang froid* the sum of six sous. "These," said he, "are all I have; but here is my trunk, and I will thank you to lend me something on my clothes." "D—n your clothes!" replied the affronted clerk, "what have I to do with your clothes? d'ye take me for a pawnbroker?" "Pardon, Sir, we always do so in France; you will not refuse." "Indeed I shall."—"Sacre, but I have no money; if you don't lend me some, I can have no dinner." The clerk turned from him muttering, "You should have thought of that in France." A gentleman present felt for the poor fellow's situation, slipped a trifle into his hand, and inquired what

he could do to gain a livelihood. The answer was concise: "I can do every thing, Sir." Upon closer inquiry, it turned out that this universal genius could fight, dance, make straw baskets, plead law, and play a little upon the fiddle.

[*Lond. Paper.*]

DISTRIBUTION OF CALORIC.

Meteorological Registers are very useful in many respects. We are very apt to say this is the *hottest* summer, or, this is the *coldest* winter. It has been said, very commonly, that the last summer was remarkably hot; but it is proved, by the following result of recorded observations, in *seven* positions, (differing in distance, from *North* to *South*, more than 600 miles; and from *East* to *West* more than 400) that we have been mistaken. In four of these positions, viz. in *Wooster*, *Cincinnati*, *Huntsville*, and *Savannah*, the last summer was cooler than the summer of 1818. And the quantity of caloric for all the positions is, for 1818 . . . 78 60

for 1819 . . . 77 55

Wooster and Zanesville are higher above the level of the Atlantic than the other positions; they are also *cooler* than any other. Savannah, which is near the level of the Atlantic, has the highest temperature.

The quantity of *Rain* for the summer, in the Western country, generally, has been much less than usual. But, at Savannah, according to the accurate observations of *A. G. Oemter*, Esq. the quantity was about three times greater than in 1818. In June, July, and August last, at that place, fell 31.89 inches, which is more than falls in England in a whole year. The deficiency of rain in the West has not prevented an abundant reward to the labours of the field. J. M.

General Land Office, Sept. 28, 1819.

	1818.			1819.			1818.	1819.
	June.	July.	Aug.	June.	July.	Aug.	Mean of summer months.	
Wooster	73 44	77 99	75 38	72 01	76 83	77 81	75 60	75 55
Zanesville	72 73	78 04	75 85	74 15	75 17	77 53	75 54	75 62
Chillicothe	74 42	78 53	79 21	77 09	76 58	80 24	77 39	77 97
Cincinnati	75 13	78 87	77 37	74 05	74 12	77 34	77 12	75 17
Jeffersonville	78 54	81 40	80 38	79 61	79 00	82 43	79 97	80 35
Huntsville	78 83	80 75	84 05	80 84	80 74	79 27	81 21	80 28
Savannah	82 53	85 08	82 54	77 51	78 08	78 17	83 38	77 92

[FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.]

Extract of a Letter from Washington, June 23.

The government of the United States is perfectly aware that Ferdinand may not ratify the treaty, and is taking measures accordingly. Not only the Floridas will be taken possession of by the United States, in a military form, in a few months, but all that part

Foreign.

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

The writer of the following letter, which has appeared in a London paper, understands his subject well. [*Nat. Int.*]

of Louisiana which the government, previous to the treaty, claimed, will now be occupied. You will perceive by the conditions of the late treaty, that the boundaries of Louisiana are there agreed on; but, as these boundaries do not embrace, within 400 square miles of territory, what the American government had before claimed as being within the cession of Louisiana, it is obvious that, if the treaty is not ratified, the question of boundaries remains as it was prior to said treaty. A very large portion of the fine province of Texas, and a very considerable part of New Mexico, are comprehended in the cession of Louisiana, according to the construction which the government of the United States has maintained, in the spirit as well as literal tenor of the instrument of cession. You will therefore perceive, that, in the event of the non-ratification of the treaty, the American government would exactly accomplish what it has long desired, and that is, to throw the blame of duplicity on the Spanish government.

Many of the English and French editors of newspapers have given some strange ideas on the grasping ambition of the United States, and on the tremendous consequences that may follow if the Floridas are allowed to fall under the dominion of this republic. These writers appear to have taken a view of only one side of the question, and in a manner that can only be accounted for by want of information on the subject, or owing to national prejudices. The plain matter of fact is, that if any one of the civilized nations of Europe had received one-tenth part of the injuries which the United States have received from Spain, and had possessed the same means as the United States to take ample, prompt national redress, they would unquestionably have declared war.

It is now above 24 years that the United States have been in a constant state of diplomatic controversy with Spain, without having obtained any other satisfaction than many solemn promises, which, in no one instance, have been performed. Prior to the cession of Louisiana, the United States made a treaty, which gave them the right of a commercial depot at New Orleans. The condition was most flagrantly violated by the Spanish government, and immense injuries were thereby incurred by American citizens, whose property was confiscated *sans ceremonie*. Treaties have been made with Spain, and particularly the convention of 1802, but almost every article touching the interest of the United States, in those treaties, has been violated by the Spanish government.

American property, exceeding twenty millions of dollars in value, was confiscated and sold in Spanish ports, by a direct infringement of an existing treaty. It was expressly stipulated that any American vessels or property captured on the high seas, by any belligerent, and sent into the ports of Spain, should be immediately restored to the owners. In contempt of this specific regulation, French

cruisers, during the period of the famous Berlin and Milan decrees, sent in as prizes a large number of American vessels and cargoes into Spanish ports, where they were condemned and sold.

In the Pacific ocean several vessels, under the flag of the United States, were captured by Spanish cruisers, and taken into port and condemned, on the most absurd pretexts, such as that the whole Southern ocean and all the islands therein, were the property of His Catholic Majesty; and that all vessels found in any part of that ocean, without his majesty's license, were liable to confiscation, and the crews to be sent to work in the mines, as smugglers. This is a literal copy of many of the decrees of the late Spanish admiralty courts of Lima and Chili. During the late war with Great Britain, Spain permitted the neutrality of the Florida territory to be violated, in a manner so notorious as to render it unnecessary at present to say any thing further than merely to state the fact.

The long list of grievances remained totally without redress or any satisfaction, on the part of Spain, until the treaty that has been recently made by the Chevalier Onis, in conformity to the positive instruction of his government, and which now, forsooth, appears to give the Spanish government so much dissatisfaction that they hesitate about ratifying it. Be assured, however, that, if Spain does not ratify it within the time prescribed, the government of the United States will settle the points in dispute by some summary and decisive steps. There is no event, perhaps, that would so very materially accelerate the emancipation of every part of Spanish America from the dominion of Spain, as an open quarrel between the United States and Spain, because the Americans would not then only be exonerated from a system of neutrality in the present struggle between Spain and her colonies, but would be left at liberty to promote a cause congenial to the feelings of their citizens, and highly important to the future interests of the United States. The independence of the Mexican empire would be the first and inevitable fruit of a rupture between Spain and the United States. Mexico independent, would speedily declare the fate of all the rest of Spanish America.

The population of the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, and Louisiana, would most cheerfully furnish 20 or 25,000 volunteer riflemen for the liberation of Mexico, at any moment the government of the United States may think proper to authorise such an enterprise. These men have been bred in the woods, accustomed from their infancy to the rifle, inured to hardship, and would consider an excursion to the Mexican territories as little more than a hunting frolic.

The inhabitants of all New Mexico are most anxious to shake off the Spanish yoke; and the people of Old Mexico, notwithstanding all we hear of their present submission, are ripe for breaking their chains. It is not the insurgent banditties, as they are called,

who are the enemies of the Spanish government, throughout various parts of the Mexican empire, but the enmity exists among the higher as well as lower orders of society, in every city and village in the country, and will display itself as soon as ever a proper occasion offers. Can any thing, therefore, display more palpably the folly of the Spanish cabinet than the adoption of a course calculated to excite a rupture with the United States at so critical a moment as the present.

If Ferdinand should persist in his obstinacy, I shall be induced to believe that he is become the instrument which the Supreme Director of the Universe thinks proper to use, for the purpose of effecting those important changes in the affairs of nations, which otherwise would not be effected by ordinary means.

ORONOCO.

The enclosed letter from a gentleman on board a vessel of the United States, to his friend at home, contains so much useful and interesting information, and is so creditable to the intelligence and observation of the youthful writer, that we have pleasure in presenting it to our readers. [Nat. Int.

U. S. schooner Nonsuch, at anchor off Angostura, August 13th, 1819.

We left Barbadoes the 6th July, and two days after came in sight of land, at the entrance of a river, which we took to be the Oronoco. The boats were immediately dispatched to sound and make observations. The coast was low and marshy, and the water too shallow to admit of landing. After exploring for thirty miles along shore, in search of the entrance of the river, the ship got under way, and stood down about sixty miles. Here our attempts were renewed, and for two days we spent the most unpleasant time I ever experienced. The weather was rainy and bad, and the sea so tremendous that the vessel rode it out with difficulty: sleep or rest we were entire strangers to. Early in the morning of the 15th we had the good fortune to discover a schooner; a boat was despatched for intelligence, and returned with a pilot for the Oronoco. This great river appears to be almost unknown in the United States; all our charts laid down its latitude differently. The commodore ordered the John Adams to Trinidad, and the same day we entered the mouth of the river in this schooner: vessels drawing more than 16 feet water cannot cross the bar.

Next morning two canoes of Indians came on board, bringing a regular pilot. These fellows were naked, very slightly and delicately made, and appeared poor and miserable in the extreme—their only food was plantains, cassada bread, and sugar cane.

The banks of the Oronoco, for 200 miles up, are uninhabited, being subject to inunda-

tion. They are thickly wooded with live oak, mahogany, cocoa nut, and a thousand other trees, the names of which we did not know. The river is generally narrow, but extremely deep, and has a strong current always setting down: we sometimes tied the vessel to a tree, like a canoe, and could easily jump ashore on firm land. The prospect is always fine and striking, and the trees filled with birds of the most beautiful plumage. We saw some baboons, as large as middle sized dogs, of a light red colour; they made the most tremendous howling and chattering in the night.

The Indians reside in the interior, and come down occasionally to fish: they are a harmless, inoffensive race, fond of tobacco and rum, and tolerably shrewd at driving a bargain. They are completely in a state of nature; the women are not handsome, but some of them possess a regularity of features and expression of countenance extremely pleasing. A piece of red paint they consider invaluable, and are in the habit of *rouging* pretty highly. We met with several gentlemen who had each half a dozen wives.

After ascending the river about sixty miles, the country begins to assume a different appearance, being higher and less woody. Some small plantations, producing sugar cane and plantains, are here seen. The land is extremely rich, and well adapted to Indian corn and tobacco; both these would grow almost without cultivation. When in possession of Old Spain, sugar and coffee were extensively raised; but, since the revolution, these valuable articles have been entirely abandoned. Indeed, this fine soil is bestowed on a people perhaps the most inactive and indolent in the universe. Neither the hope of gain, or fear of punishment, can make a Spaniard work; they have no more foresight than the dullest of brutes, and never look forward to to-morrow: How they manage to live at all, is indeed wonderful. The consequences are natural; the necessaries of life can hardly be obtained, and the people are poor, ignorant and miserable in the extreme. I never before witnessed, by contrast, the immense benefits of industry to society, and am now convinced that almost every comfort of life is derived from it, either directly or indirectly.

On the 20th of July we passed the Indian village of Sanchopan, on the left bank of the river. This is a handsome little town, laid off in streets, and regularly built of clay and palmetto leaves. It is the capital of the Indians in this quarter, where they resort in great numbers, for the purpose of fishing. After passing this place the country begins to be inhabited by Spaniards. The village of Baranca, thirty miles above this, contains perhaps a dozen houses, and is consequently not very populous. It is the rendezvous, however, for the Patriot forces in this quarter, consisting of four gun-boats, of one gun each, and a crew of fifty men. The commander of the station, commodore Padisex,

boarded our schooner in a large canoe, paddled by 18 men. He is a stout, fine looking man, of very grave and dignified appearance, and seems to be deeply tinged with either the Negro or Indian blood. His dress was a blue round jacket, red vest, two epaulettes, and pantaloons of the latest fashion. He lives in a small thatched house near the shore.

The same evening we arrived at Guyana, an old Spanish settlement, about 100 miles below Angostura. This town contains upwards of thirty houses, thatched, painted red, and furnished with glass windows—a thing not very common in this country. The principal fort mounts five guns, is built of stone, and stands at the foot of a hill; there is a castle on the summit, with four pieces; no regular watch is kept in either of them. These batteries, if kept in proper repair and sufficiently manned, would command the river completely at this point, where it is not half a mile wide; but at present, I am certain, a hundred men could carry them with ease. In point of situation, I have never seen a handsomer place than Guyana: the land around it is well calculated for cultivation. A little farther on is the town of St. Michael, the residence of an Indian chief of great opulence. The town contains twenty houses, situated in a grove of fine trees, about a mile from the shore. These are all the towns between Angostura and the mouth of the river.

Monday, 26th July.—Arrived at Angostura, after a tedious passage of eleven days up the river, owing to a strong current and head winds. Next morning the Nonsuch fired a salute of 18 guns, to which the town returned 21. Immediately after commodore Perry, accompanied by captain Claxton, lieutenant Temple, and myself, paid a visit to the vice president. He received us with great cordiality and politeness: in short, our reception was flattering, as regarded both our national and individual feelings. A long conversation relative to the revolution ensued, and respecting the relations of the two countries. He speaks Spanish and French with fluency. The commodore conversed with him through Mr. Forsyth, an American gentleman, residing here. The vice president acknowledged the wretched and exhausted state of the country, which, he observed, was like a flying camp, and apologized for not extending the hospitality of his table to us, on this account.

Francisco Antonio Zea is a man of middle size, stoops a little, and is apparently about sixty. He has a pleasing, animated countenance, and the finest eyes I have ever seen. His address is like that of a Frenchman; he seems much of an enthusiast, and I believe him to be an artless, good man. He is popular among the people, and dresses in plain black. His secretary, Mr. Sayre, is rather a stouter man, of a stern, forbidding countenance—is said to possess considerable abilities; but, like Sir John Falstaff, "setting aside the attraction of his good parts, he has

no other charms." The room in which they gave us audience was a plain apartment in the senate house, paved with brick.

Angostura, the present capital of Venezuela, lies on the left bank of the Orinoco, one hundred leagues from the mouth, in the province of Guyana. It shows to much advantage when approached by water, being situated on the side of a hill. The houses are of one story, built of brick, with tiled roofs, and have wooden gratings instead of windows. The streets are at right angles; the principal one runs parallel with the river. The population is about 10,000, principally Creoles, with a mixture of Spaniards and other Europeans. This place was ruined when it fell into the hands of the Patriots; few families of fortune or respectability reside here now. It lies on a peninsula, about 200 yards wide at the narrowest part, and is capable of being strongly defended. A ruinous wall extends across now, flanked by a ditch. Angostura was once a town of great commerce and riches, but there has been a great falling off since it changed masters. The grand object of this government is the capture of Caracas; the capital will be removed there in that event.

The weakness of this government will be easily conceived when it is known that the people pay no taxes, owing to their poverty. The republic is deeply indebted to the merchants; and the duties on goods imported are not paid in cash, but *passed to its credit in account*. Great jealousy exists between the Spaniards and English, which is kept alive by continual recrimination. We found the Europeans who had entered this service, universally disgusted with it: the officers had received only ten dollars for a year's services. Their ration consists of poor fresh beef, without salt, and a couple of biscuit. Exposed in a sickly climate, without medicine or surgeons, many of these poor fellows go to an untimely grave. Few have money to procure the comforts of a sick bed, and many die literally of famine. We were acquainted with several Englishmen of the service, gentlemen, and men of education: they had been up the river with Bolivar, but, in consequence of hard treatment, were obliged to come off without leave. Society in this country is in a most degraded state; they have no schools or public institutions, and the children are brought up in complete ignorance. There appears to be no distinction of rank; a general is often seen gambling at the same table with one of his common soldiers, on terms of perfect equality. Many Negroes hold commissions in the army. The government is extremely sanguinary, and often puts men to death without a trial, civil or military. Indeed, I question whether any law exists, except the will of Bolivar, who is absolute dictator.

Congress has been some months in session, deliberating on a constitution, for which they have taken ours as a model. The nominal

pay of a member is four dollars a day, and a ration of beef and bread. They receive nothing, however, but the latter.

We paid a visit to general Marino, the second in command, who lives opposite Angostura; he looks like an European, and has a fine commanding countenance. He is a native of Caraccas, was once a man of large fortune, but has dissipated it in gaming. He has good natural abilities, with only a military education. We found him prejudiced against our country for not assisting South America in her struggle for independence. But we managed to convince him of the policy of the United States in remaining neutral. He gave a ball in the evening: the Spaniards dance nothing but waltzes: the ladies acquit themselves with much grace. Few of them are handsome; but they have the finest eyes and teeth I have ever seen. In their manners they are not very refined, and make nothing of spitting on the floor, and smoking segars before gentlemen.

Saturday, 14th August.—Com. Perry, with all the officers of the schooner, received an invitation to dine with the vice president. We assembled about six at the house of Dr. Rossio, the secretary of state, and found a large company, composed of the principal persons of the country. The entertainment was plentiful, and, had it been properly dressed, would have been elegant. Garlic was such a strong component part of all the dishes, that I could scarcely sit at table. The wine was pretty good, and the evening passed in harmony and good humour. Many toasts, relating to the two countries, were drank with applause. The vice president treated us with marked attention, and drank with us all individually.

The horses of this country are generally of a cream colour, average fourteen hands, have excellent wind and speed, are tough, and capable of bearing great hardship. Their common gait is a fast shambling walk: some are fine rackers. Mules are more generally used for the saddle, being preferable for hilly countries. They are beautiful animals, perfectly well broke to the saddle, and go very pleasantly under it. The cattle are large, but, notwithstanding their fine appearance, make the most wretched beef you can imagine; such as no one in the United States would pretend to eat. Whether this is owing to the climate, or weakness of the grass, I cannot determine. The men that make a trade of catching wild mules and cattle, are very expert horsemen. I saw one of these fellows exhibiting his accomplishments. He was equipt with a *lassau*, a long knife, and sword; mounted on a high pummeled saddle, heavy stirrups, rank curb bit, and no martingale. He rode on one leg, carrying the other straight out, to avoid the bull in case of an attack. He put his nag at full speed, took him up in an instant, wheeled round, dropped his sword, and picked it up without dismounting. All this was done in a moment, and with the greatest apparent ease.

The commerce of this place is carried on chiefly with the West Indies, by regular traders. They bring dry goods and groceries, of every description, and take, in return, mules, cattle, hides, tallow, jerked beef, &c.; to the advantage of each party. Vessels are always sure of a freight: carrying mules is very profitable: a vessel of 100 tons will make a freight of 2,000 dollars to the West Indies, and accomplish the voyage in a few days. Were there merchants of capital here, some handsome voyages might be made from the United States; but no contract can be safely made with them: it would require too long to retail a cargo. Every kind of goods is extremely dear. Flour will command twenty dollars per barrel.

I am satisfied I could make a fortune on the banks of the Oronoco in a few years, small as my means are. Land that will produce sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and corn, almost without cultivation, can be bought of government for a trifle. The climate is so mild, that the expense of feeding and clothing Negroes is small; and the profits of such an estate immense. I would not live here, however, for several reasons. Government is too weak to protect its citizens; and, so long as this is the case, property will be insecure. The manners, customs, and religion of the people, are too widely different from ours.

There is no late news from the army. Bolivar is at present in Santa Fee. The last accounts from him represent his affairs in a prosperous state. His cause is gaining ground rapidly among the people. Morillo is cramped for money, clothing, and all kinds of military stores. The Patriots, however, acknowledge that they have no general who can compare with him in point of talents; and say it is astonishing how he has sustained the war so long without supplies from his government. The brig Hussar, from London, arrived here a few days ago, with 20 officers, and 100 men, for the Patriot army. They were immediately embarked, with about 100 more, for Margaritta, in the brig Bolivar.

Sunday, 15th August.—This day, at two o'clock, the constitution of the country was adopted, and signed, amid the discharge of cannon. I have not learnt what the articles of it are, but presume they are much like those of the United States. The naval force of the country is about thirty vessels—composed of brigs, schooners, and gun boats.

THE GERMAN INTELLIGENCER.

It will be recollected, that after the decease of the celebrated professor Ebeling of Hamburg, a munificent citizen of Boston purchased a part of his library, and presented the same to the university of Cambridge. It appears, however, that a very extensive and valuable portion remained in possession of the heirs. This was to be sold on the 13th ult. (Sept.)

The catalogue bears this title: "Reliquiæ Bibliothecæ quam ob in collegerat C. D. Ebeling, Historiæ in Gymn. Hamburg, P. P. Jam publica auctione die 13 M. Sept. 1819, vendendæ, &c. These relics of the Ebeling library are valuable remains, and consist of—385 vols. in folio, 1993 in quarto, 9236 in octavo, 441 in duodecimo, 95 in various—12,150 total.

The important invention of preserving meat with the acid extracted from wood, is not (as has been stated in the French, English and American papers) to be ascribed to a French chemist, but to a German, professor Meinecke of Halle, who published an account thereof, four years ago, in his *Hauswirthschaftlichchemisches Taschenbuch*, Halle, printed by Renger, 1815, page 102.

The passengers on board the *Johann and Henrich*, [which sailed from Hamburg for New York on the 15th June, and was stranded near Calais on the 19th,] were humanely received in Calais, shelter and provision having been provided for them; and some who intended to return to Germany, were also assisted in a pecuniary way. One of the crew, to whom the passengers attributed the disaster, was arrested. On the day before the stranding of the vessel, the wife of one of the emigrants was safely delivered of two children. It is supposed that 50,000 francs will be requisite to repair the vessel.

The German *Intelligencer* informs his readers, that much interesting and recent intelligence from Germany is on file, and will be communicated as soon as circumstances will admit of a preparation for the *Daily Advertiser*. As his object is a diffusion of correct and useful information from Germany, and as for the sake of regularity and convenience he confines himself to one paper in this city, he hopes that the editors of other newspapers in this city will not hesitate to follow the example of distant editors, who republish the articles which are furnished for the *Daily Advertiser*. He conceives that by his own means and the assistance of his friends in Germany and in this country, he will be enabled to make his communications worthy the attention of editors and readers.

[*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Domestic.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

At a meeting of the General Standing Committee of the *New York Corresponding Association for the promotion of Internal Improvement*, at the *Lyceum*, in the city of New York, on the 14th instant:

His Excellency *De Witt Clinton*, the President of the Society and of the Board, being absent, Doctor *Samuel L. Mitchill*, the first Vice President, was in the chair:

Communications read before the Committee.

A letter from the Hon. George M. Troup, late a United States senator from the state of Georgia, giving a history of the disease called the Rot in the growing cotton plant in Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, suggesting a remedy for this threatening evil.

Letters from the late President Adams, President Jefferson, the venerable John Jay, William Henry, St. George Tucker, Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Hon. Caleb Stark, of New Hampshire, and Hon. Robert Temple, of Vermont, acknowledging the receipt of publications made by the Association, and expressing the most favourable sentiments concerning the commencement and progress of the *Great Western Canal*.

Letters and Essays from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Ohio, New Hampshire, and Kentucky, detailing the state and progress of internal improvements in those respective states.

A work, in manuscript, of much magnitude, by a gentleman of the first respectability, in the city of New York, on the effects of ardent spirits upon our agricultural prosperity, was referred to the committee, but not read.

A letter from Governor Clinton, in answer to a letter from Mr. C. G. Haines, the corresponding secretary, written by direction of the Committee, requiring information from him, as President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, as to the progress and state of the *Great Western Canal*, was read. This letter was peculiarly satisfactory, stating that twenty-five hundred men, with a suitable number of horses and oxen, were now at work on the middle section, which would be open to navigation this season, with favourable weather, and exemption from unusual sickness. That an engineer was now examining the harbour of Buffalo, and two engineers exploring the route of the Western section, and that fifty or sixty miles of the Western section would be laid off this fall. A lateral canal, from the line of the Western canal to the salt works, is finished, or nearly so, and the revenue of the salt works is 60 thousand dollars the present year.

All the above communications, including many others, read at previous meetings, were referred to a committee of publication.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That Mr. C. G. Haines, the corresponding secretary, report on the practica-

bility, advantages, and probable expense, of opening a canal between New York and Philadelphia, by way of the Rariton and Delaware rivers, or by any other more favourable route.

2. That he report, as soon as practicable, on the proximity of the head waters of those streams which run east and west, from the range of the Allegheny mountains.

3. That he report on the practicability and general expense of reclaiming meadows and salt marshes, similar to those upon the Atlantic seaboard.

Dr. S. Mitchill, Dr. McNevin, and Mr. Haines, were appointed a standing committee, to select such articles as should be deemed worthy of publication, from the mass of letters and communications received by the Association.

POOR LAWS.

The following remarks from the Southern Patriot on this subject, so entirely coincide with the views we entertain and have heretofore expressed thereupon, that we avail ourselves of their insertion, again to say, of how deep importance it is, in our estimation, to arrest this evil, while it is yet, as fortunately it is, subject to our control. The poor laws, which now hang with such a deadly weight upon the English nation, have grown up imperceptibly into this burden, and we cannot, therefore, too soon interpose a barrier to their progress here: warned by example, we shall have no excuse for falling into the same error—even if there were in it, more of unquestionable charity, than any system of public provision for the poor, can in our opinion lay claim to. In truth, however unamiable, or unfeeling the declaration may appear, it is nevertheless our conviction, that *all* purely charitable institutions, (meaning thereby institutions which support without equivalent from their labour, a set of pensioners) excepting hospitals for the insane, tend to aggravate the evils, which it is their purpose to relieve. In this country, notwithstanding the vast outcry of distress, it is not *necessary*, and it should therefore be stigmatised as *disgraceful*, for individuals to be dependent on charity for their subsistence.

The city indeed may not furnish work to all who offer, but a vast country is open before them, and subsistence may always be earned, "by the sweat of the brow." If there be those, who prefer the chance of eleemosynary support, to this rough, but certain road to independence; it then becomes a duty to stay the hands of the would be charitable, by showing them, that it is alike subversive of human institutions and the divine ordinance, to afford encouragement to those, who will do nothing for themselves. [*N. Y. American.*]

[FROM THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.]

The system of poor laws is one of those errors of internal regulation which, in our in-

discriminate zeal for imitation, we have copied from Great Britain, and for which her writers are deriding us. The support of the poor of that country absorbs nearly its whole rental. All classes of her statesmen are united in opinion as to the radical unsoundness of the system; but it has grown to fearful maturity, and they dare not approach it for correction, because of the many interests which it involves. The system is with us as yet in its infancy. If experience did not throw an ample light on this subject, we should be diffident of recommending a revision of our policy in this respect. But facts speak a language here, which it is impossible to misunderstand. In England the scheme has had a fair trial, for it reaches back to the days of queen Elizabeth—and what are its results? It has increased the evil it was intended to alleviate. It has deprived the poorer orders of that country of nearly all sense of independence; it has given a premium to idleness; it has impoverished, dreadfully impoverished the landholder, for there the land is exclusively burdened with the support of the poor; it has given a factitious stimulus to population, for men will ever marry whilst the state supports their children; it has wasted funds that could have been employed to better public and private advantage. In short, if we wish to have our towns thronged with lazzaroni, we could adopt no surer scheme. If we wish to remove all checks on improvident marriages—if we desire to give our citizens a distaste for labour, and extinguish in their minds that pride of independence, which is yet their distinction and their boast, we could adopt no plan which will have more efficient effect than a legal provision for the support of all our poor.

Sir Richard Philips informs us (*Month. Mag.* July, 1819) that the *Quarterly Review*, "published within the month, is more than usually dull and trifling; moreover that "the *Edinburgh Review* contains a more than usual number of able articles on subjects of great public interest, and never appeared more superior to all rivalry than in its last number."

[*Port Folio.*]

A code of laws, elegantly printed in Moldavian and Greek, has just been published at Jassi.

[*ib.*]

Poetry.

SONG BY MR. R. WILDE, OF GEORGIA.

Whene'er I see those smiling eyes,
All fill'd with hope, and joy, and light,
As if no cloud could ever rise,
To dim a heaven so purely bright—
I sigh to think how soon that brow
In grief may lose its every ray,

And that light heart, so joyous now,
Almost forget it once was gay.

For Time will come with all its blights,
The ruin'd hope—the friend unkind,
And Love, who leaves, where'er he lights,
A chill'd or burning heart behind!
And youth, that like pure snow appears,
Ere sullied by the dark'ning rain,
When once 'tis touch'd by sorrow's tears,
Will never shine so bright again.

WHEN COLD IN THE EARTH.

By Thomas Moore.

When cold in the earth lies the friend thou
hast lov'd,
Be his faults and his follies forgot by thee
then;
Or, if from their slumber the veil be remov'd,
Weep o'er them in silence and close it
again.

And Oh! if 'tis pain to remember how far
From the pathways of light he was tempted
to roam,
Be it bliss to remember that thou wast the
star
That arose on his darkness and guided him
home.

From thee and thy innocent beauty first came
The revealings that taught him true love
to adore,
To feel the bright pleasure, and turn him
with shame
From the idols he darkly had knelt to be-
fore.

O'er the waves of a life long benighted and
wild,
Thou cam'st like a soft golden calm on the
sea;
And, if happiness purely and glowingly smil'd
On his ev'ning horizon, the light was from
thee.

And tho' sometimes the shades of past folly
would rise,
And tho' falsehood again would allure him
to stray,
He but turn'd to the glory that dwelt in those
eyes,
And the folly, the falsehood soon vanish'd
away.

As the priests of the sun, when their altar
grew dim,
At the day-beam alone could its lustre re-
pair,
So, if virtue a moment grew languid in him,
He but flew to that smile, and re-kindled
it there!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From De Grand's Boston Sale Report.

A work on the Black Sea has lately appeared. It is from the pen of Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, Collector of our Customs. It opens to view an immense country, abound-

ing in resources, both on the borders of the Black Sea, and on those of the Danube, the Don, and the other great rivers which empty into it, and into the sea of Azof. It gives a great deal of other information on the important and lucrative trade of the Levant.

The scene explored is peculiarly interesting from its having been, in ancient times, the grand emporium for the rich products of the East Indies. It is now of less consequence than it was before the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. But still the trade of the Black Sea and of the Levant is deemed, by the principal powers in Europe, a trade of very great importance. Strange to tell, among the various commercial nations of the world, America alone totally neglects it.—Our merchants have not followed it; because, according to the custom of the court of Constantinople, they would be obliged to trade under the protection of some ambassador there: and their pride as Americans naturally leads them to disdain any other protection than that of their own country.

Proposals are issued in Baltimore, by Joseph M. Sanderson, for publishing by subscription, a Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, accompanied with Plates. To which will be annexed a History of the Proceedings of Congress, during the passage of the law, and the Declaration itself, with the fac simile engravings of the signatures. By John Sanderson.

The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages, octavo, and contained in ten numbers. To the first will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece—and the work will be commenced with the Declaration of Independence, with engraved fac similes of the signatures, and a compendious detail of the proceedings of Congress during the passage of the law. Each of the lives, unless when it is impracticable, will be preceded by a likeness of the person, engraved by the best artists in the United States.

It will be printed on fine paper, made expressly for the purpose, and delivered to subscribers at \$2.50 per number, payable on delivery.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Federal Republican, Baltimore.

A second edition, considerably enlarged, of the Conversations on the Bible, will shortly be put to press.

MARRIED.

Sept. 30, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Thomas Wright, jr. Esq. of Savannah, to Miss Elizabeth Summers of this city.

In Beverly, (Mass.) Sept. 26th, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Lieut. Daniel Symonds, an officer of the revolutionary army, aged 68, to Miss Sarah Orne, aged 54.

DIED.

On the 3d inst. John Crowley, nephew to John Crowley, watch-maker.

On the 3d inst. at his father's country seat, in Lower Dublin, Edward D. Coxe, Esq. one of the representatives for the city of Philadelphia, to the general assembly of the state, and counsellor at law.

On the 3d inst. in Bristol, Bucks county, Colonel Louis Bache, in the 40th year of his age.

On the 3d inst. Mr. William Preston, jr. in the 55th year of his age, late boat builder of the Northern Liberties.

At New Orleans, on the 31st August, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. Charles Pfeiffer, son of the late Dr. George Pfeiffer, of this city.

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